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RURAL DISTRICT OF  
MARLBOROUGH AND RAMSBURY

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ANNUAL  
REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH  
AND OF THE  
SANITARY INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR

1949



RURAL DISTRICT OF  
MARLBOROUGH AND RAMSBURY

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR  
**1949**

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS.

*Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

*I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Public Health and Sanitary Administration of your District for the year 1949. It is followed by that of the Sanitary Inspector.*

*This report is submitted in accordance with instructions received from the Ministry of Health in their Circular 2/50, dated 25th January, 1950.*

*I have the honour to remain,*

*Your obedient servant,*

D. L. JOHNSON,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

*Rudge Farm House,  
Froxfield,  
Marlborough.*



## STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
SANITARY INSPECTOR

D. L. JOHNSON, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.  
K. F. HUDSON, M.S.I.A., A.R., SAN.I.

The number of visits carried out by the Sanitary Inspector when acting as Building Surveyor, has gone up by one-third on last year's total, and to this must be added the extra time spent in the office dealing with plans and matters arising out of them. At meetings to consider Staff during the year, the attention of the Council has been drawn to this undesirable trend, and recommendation made either that an additional Sanitary Inspector be appointed or that duties under the Town and Country Planning Act be transferred to the Surveyor's department. The Council decided to take no action at the moment.

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	94,511
Number of Parishes	...	...	...	...	25
Population—Census 1931	...	...	...	...	10,721
Population mid-1949, as estimated by the Registrar General	...	...	Civilian	9,973	
			Total	10,028	
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	3,106
Number of new houses erected in 1949	...	...	...	...	38
By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	18
By Local Authority	...	...	...	...	20
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£46,206
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£183

## VITAL STATISTICS

				M.	F.	Total
Live Births	...	...	...	102	92	194
Legitimate	...	...	...	97	84	181
Illegitimate	...	...	...	5	8	13
Still Births	...	...	...	—	—	—
Legitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—
Live Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	19.5
Live Birth Rate for England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	16.7
Number of Deaths from all causes	...	...	68	64	132	
Crude Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	13.2
Crude Death Rate for England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	11.7
Deaths of Infants under one year :—						
Total	...	...	3	4	7	
Legitimate	...	...	3	2	5	
Illegitimate	...	...	—	2	2	
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	36.1
Infantile Death Rate for England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	32.0

## NOTE

The number of births, still-births, and deaths are those registered during 1949 after adjustment has been made for inward and outward transfers.

The number of deaths from all causes does not include deaths of non-civilians. The death-rate has, therefore, been calculated as the number of deaths per 1,000 of the civilian population.

In order to preserve continuity with the years since 1940, the live birth rate has been calculated as the number of live births per 1,000 of the civilian population.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of notifications of infectious disease for the year was 308, just over twice as many as in 1948. Measles accounted for 241 of them, almost every village having its share of cases. All the cases occurred in the first six months of the year, June being the worst month. In contrast, Whooping Cough amounted to only half that of the year before, with 38 cases.

Of the 8 cases of Scarlet Fever notified, two were children of the Headmistress of a village school. They were admitted to hospital so that the mother could return to her duties after a week's quarantine from the school. There were no further cases.

One case of poliomyelitis occurred in Buttermere in August, and the patient, an adult, was transferred to isolation hospital. As he lived in a fairly isolated community it was relatively easy to trace his contacts during the incubation period, and it was highly significant that he lived not far from a cottage whose occupants had been under surveillance only a few weeks before, as direct contacts with an outbreak near Southampton. It was suspected that there might be a carrier in this family, and a Ministry of Health Medical Officer from Reading, who had been investigating the Southampton cases, paid a visit to the District to make enquiries. Samples of faeces were sent to the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale, for culture, but the virus was not found. Unfortunately, before the samples could be taken one of the children, who was suspected of being the most likely carrier, had been sent to stay with relatives in the North. The Medical Officer of Health of the District concerned was informed, but it is not known what investigations were carried out.

One case of food-poisoning was notified after admission to hospital, and *S. typhi murium* was cultured from the faeces. Specimens from all the other members of the household—several of whom had had mild intestinal upset—were taken, but no organisms of any significance were found, and the source of infection was not traced.

One contact of a case of typhoid, which occurred in a cottage just beyond the northern boundary of the district, was kept under supervision, but nothing developed.

A table of the monthly notifications of infectious diseases is given below.

### MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

		JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	8
Whooping Cough	...	6	—	—	6	22	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	38
Diphtheria	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Measles	...	3	12	57	9	57	95	8	—	—	—	—	—	241
Pneumonia	...	1	2	2	4	5	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	19
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Poliomyelitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Smallpox	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Typhoid & Paratyphoid		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Dysentery	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Food Poisoning	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Malaria	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
		12	14	59	19	84	96	8	7	1	3	5	0	308

### TUBERCULOSIS

19 new cases were added to the Register, 14 Pulmonary and 5 Non-Pulmonary. There were 3 deaths from Pulmonary and 2 from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Five other cases were removed from the Register, 3 on recovery and 2 on leaving the district. The Tuberculosis Registers are being checked at present, and it is hoped to be able to write off a number of cases notified during the war years, where the patients concerned have returned to their home districts.

### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Immunisations against Diphtheria were continued under the County scheme, and most of the Schools were visited twice. The number of children protected at the end of the year was 2065, a percentage of 87.6. It is hoped to do immunisation of pre-school children at the Infant Welfare Clinic opened at Avebury at the end of the year.

### VACCINATION

Although Vaccination is the responsibility of the County Council as the Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act 1946, it is also, in my view, a matter of great importance to the local Sanitary Authority, which would be more directly concerned should smallpox occur within its area. No figures equivalent to those for Diphtheria Immunisation are available, but it is estimated that only 12.1% of infants born in the County during the year were vaccinated. The decline in the number of children vaccinated is serious, and is causing concern to Health Authorities throughout the Country.

In the event of smallpox occurring in this District, arrangements have been made with the Secretary of the Swindon Group Hospital Management Committee for the disinfection of bedding, clothing etc. at the Isolation Hospital, Swindon. Any of the Council's staff, likely to be in contact with a case in the course of their duty have been advised to be re-vaccinated every two years. A smallpox diagnostic test set has been obtained from the Central Public Health Laboratory at Colindale.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was taken in respect of one aged and infirm person living alone in insanitary conditions, and not receiving proper care and attention. She refused to go into a Home for aged persons voluntarily, so the Council applied to the Justices for an Order under the above Section. This was made, and the old lady removed by the Clerk.

One other old person went into a Home voluntarily; and one old lady, who was bedridden and living alone, died before any action could be taken to get her into hospital. Her own Doctor had already tried to persuade her to go into hospital, but without success; at one point she had agreed that it was the best course, but had changed her mind when the ambulance arrived.

Cases such as these need endless patience and respect for the feelings of the old people, who naturally hate the prospect of a change of environment, however beneficial and necessary it may be. Every effort must first be made to obtain voluntary agreement. If this fails there is no alternative to action as laid down by the Act, but the procedure for this is, I think, too slow and cumbersome.

### HOUSING

This is, in my opinion, still the most urgent item on the Council's agenda from the Public Health point of view, and with the present rate of restricted progress, threatens to remain so for some years to come. The need of families living with in-laws or in lodgings has yet to be met, as has also that of the increasing percentage of old people.

At the beginning of the year the County Tuberculosis Officer introduced a new kind of certificate which is of great help in assessing the relative merits of claims for re-housing on the grounds of tuberculosis. There are three priorities, the highest being given only in cases where alternative accommodation is urgently needed to prevent the spread of infection. In my view absolute priority should be given to this category.

Only slight progress was made on the Housing Survey, due to shortage of staff.

### WATER SAMPLING

At the beginning of the year it was decided to submit monthly samples from public supplies for bacteriological examination, and this policy has been carried out.

Samples from the Bedwyn water supply showed slight contamination, and as a result of an inspection of the area, minor improvements, such as repair of the fencing round the reservoir (on to which it was evident that cattle had strayed) were arranged with the

Surveyor. Occasional slight contamination continued to occur, however, and in October an examination of the pumping station and surrounding neighbourhood was made with the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector and a representative of the Consulting Engineer. As a result of this visit a report was placed before the Council, recommending further minor alterations, and action to remove a potential source of pollution at the farm near the reservoir. This latter was, however, not considered to have anything to do with the present slight contamination.

During the year, a new employee was taken on at the Bedwyn pumping station, and samples of blood and faeces were submitted for examination at the laboratory as a routine matter. Results were satisfactory.

Slight evidence of contamination at the Ramsbury Water Works was investigated, and was probably due to a broken water main, since the repair of which, samples have been satisfactory.

### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

In June a report was placed before the Council on the extremely unsatisfactory sanitary arrangements in the village of Aldbourne, where many of the gardens are so small that there is nowhere to dispose of night soil, and where sullage water discharges into the bournes which run through the village. Provision of a sewerage scheme in this village was considered to be an urgent Public Health matter, and it was advised that every effort should be made to get an early starting date for the projected sewerage scheme.

A report was made to the Council on a nuisance caused by the discharge of sewage and sullage water into an open ditch at East Grafton and it was recommended that the only real solution was to sewer this end of the village, thus completing the sewerage scheme for the whole village, part of which has already been connected to main sewers. The only alternative would be to clean out the ditch, which would not be entirely satisfactory and would undoubtedly be a recurrent annual expense.

### FOOD HANDLING

Towards the end of the year the Ministry of Food issued Model Bye-Laws dealing with the "Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food, and Sale of Food in the Open Air". These will be placed before the Council in 1950.

### VISIT OF GERMAN MEDICAL OFFICERS

In October two Medical Officers of Health from the British Zone of Germany, who had come to this country as guests of the Foreign Office to study Public Health administration in England, spent a week in the East Wilts Combined Sanitary Districts. They spent one day in this District with the Sanitary Inspector, who showed them, amongst other things, the system of controlled tipping in use here; examples of modern housing and public water supply; with all of which they were most impressed. They were also most interested in the archaeological remains in the District.

**CAUSES OF DEATH**  
**AS RETURNED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL**

			M.	F.	Total
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	—	—
2	Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever	...	...	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—
5	Diphtheria	...	...	—	—
6	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	—	3	3
7	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	...	1	1	2
8	Syphilitic Diseases	...	—	—	—
9	Influenza	...	1	—	1
10	Measles	...	—	—	—
11	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio Encephalitis	—	—	—	—
12	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	...	—	—	—
13	Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M) and Uterus (F)	...	3	—	3
14	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	2	1	3
15	Cancer of Breast	...	—	2	2
16	Cancer of all other sites	...	4	3	7
17	Diabetes	...	—	1	1
18	Intracranial Vascular Lesions	...	8	5	13
19	Heart Diseases	...	21	25	46
20	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	...	3	2	5
21	Bronchitis	...	—	3	3
22	Pneumonia	...	8	4	12
23	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	2	1	3
24	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	1	—	1
25	Diarrhoea—under 2 years	...	—	—	—
26	Appendicitis	...	—	—	—
27	Other Digestive Diseases	...	1	1	2
28	Nephritis	...	1	3	4
29	Puerperal and Post Abortal Sepsis	—	—	—	—
30	Other Maternal Causes	...	—	—	—
31	Premature Births	...	1	2	3
32	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries and Infantile Diseases	...	1	1	2
33	Suicide	...	1	—	1
34	Road Traffic Accidents	...	—	1	1
35	Other Violent Causes	...	2	1	3
36	All Other Causes	...	7	4	11
	All Causes		68	64	132





RURAL DISTRICT OF  
MARLBOROUGH AND RAMSBURY

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SANITARY INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR

1949

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

*Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

*I have the honour to submit my first independent Annual Report on the work carried out by the department during the year 1949.*

*I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Medical Officer of Health for his help and advice which was always available. The help of the Clerk and his Staff was also appreciated.*

*I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

*Your obedient Servant,*

KENNETH F. HUDSON.

*Sanitary Inspector.*

## HOUSING

The following is a table of new houses erected during the year :

PARISH			COUNCIL HOUSES		PRIVATE HOUSES
Aldbourne	...	...	8	...	3
Baydon	...	...	—	...	2
Grafton	...	...	—	...	1
Great Bedwyn	...	...	6	...	1
Mildenhall	...	...	—	...	4
Ogbourne St. George	...	...	—	...	2
Ramsbury	...	...	6	...	2
Shalbourne	...	...	—	...	2
West Overton	...	...	—	...	1
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	...	<b>18</b>

In addition a further 16 houses were in course of erection in the parishes of Baydon, Chilton Foliat and Winterbourne Bassett.

Four Statutory Notices of Demolition Orders were served during the year, two of which were demolished. As a result of informal action 44 houses were made fit.

34 houses were inspected for the purpose of the Housing Survey, this making a total of 290 since it was commenced. An early completion of the Survey would be of great assistance in assessing future housing needs not only for the district as a whole but for each separate parish. Such completion is not, however, possible unless additional staff is provided.

## WATER SUPPLIES

There are at present three piped public water supplies in the district, as follows :

- (a) Baydon (Water supplied by Hungerford Rural District Council);
- (b) Aldbourne, Ramsbury and Chilton Foliat;
- (c) Great Bedwyn and Little Bedwyn.

The following is a table showing the properties and population supplied by Public Water Supplies :

PARISH		DIRECT TO HOUSES		BY MEANS OF STANDPIPES	
		HOUSES	POPULATION	HOUSES	POPULATION
Baydon	...	68	204	...	—
Little Bedwyn	...	44	132	15	45
Great Bedwyn	...	199	597	—	—
Aldbourne	...	277	831	—	—
Chilton Foliat	...	44	132	—	—
Ramsbury	...	297	891	—	—
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>2787</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>45</b>

These supplies are adequate in quantity and quality. The water is chlorinated at Ramsbury Pumping Station and at the Works supplying the water to the tower at Baydon, and arrangements are being made to chlorinate at Great Bedwyn. Samples for bacteriological examination were taken at various points on the mains and at the Pumping Station during the year, and the results are as shown below :

SUPPLY	NO. SAMPLES TAKEN	NO. SAMPLES SATISFACTORY	NO. SAMPLES SLIGHTLY UNSATISFACTORY	NO. SAMPLES NOT SATISFACTORY
Baydon ...	8	4	4	—
Great Bedwyn ...	23	11	12	—
Ramsbury and Aldbourne ...	8	5	3	—

As will be seen from the table there were a number of slightly unsatisfactory samples which, in the case of Great Bedwyn, were investigated. No obvious cause for the slight pollution could be found and the Council have decided, as a precaution, to chlorinate this supply. Later samples taken during the year proved completely satisfactory.

As the water supply in this area is practically all from chalk, there is no risk of any plumbo-solvent action.

The water supplies to other parishes in the district are private piped supplies to estates and farms and adjoining cottages; wells to individual properties; or wells shared by a number of houses. In a number of cases farmers supply water to parts of the villages adjoining. In several parishes, especially during the summer months, there is a tendency for some of the wells to dry up entirely and others to be very low.

In December, work commenced on the scheme for supplying water to the parishes of Ogbourne St. Andrew and Ogbourne St. George. The water will be obtained in bulk from The Swindon Corporation, boosted to a reservoir in Ogbourne St. George and thereafter gravitated through to the villages.

Also at the end of the year, permission was granted to commence work on the Avebury Scheme, and the Contractors actually commenced work in February, 1950. I hope to report in greater detail on these two schemes in my next report.

Further schemes for supplying water to Shalbourne, Grafton, Mildenhall and Axford are still under consideration.

Bacteriological samples were taken from various private supplies during the course of the year and, where necessary, advice was given as to how the quality of the supply could be improved. With the extension of the public supplies, encouragement will be given for consumers to connect to these piped supplies.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

As stated in the Annual Report for 1948 work commenced in November of that year on the Ramsbury Sewerage Scheme. During the year fair progress was made on this work especially at the treatment works. Considerable difficulty was encountered in laying the deep sewers in Newtown as the river level was only 2 to 3ft. below the road level. The sewers were being laid at depths up to 20ft. and it was necessary to have a considerable number of water pumps going continuously.

The case for sewerage for Aldbourne was further advanced by the receipt of a letter from the Ministry of Health in October, 1948, stating that further consideration would be given to this scheme when work at Ramsbury had been nearly completed.

Sewerage schemes in principle, have been agreed by the Council for the villages, and it is hoped that they will be implemented in due course.

The provision of drainage schemes to individual cottages and houses continues. This work is of great importance in improving the amenities of existing houses.

In the case of the new Council Houses, proper sewage disposal plants must be installed on the instruction of the Ministry of Health. Several of these are working in different parts of the district. Older Council Houses are connected to these plants and, wherever possible, water closets are provided in place of the existing earth closets.

## REFUSE COLLECTION

The collection of household refuse is carried out by direct labour consisting of a 10 cu. yd. freighter and 3 men. Disposal is by controlled tipping in a disused gravel pit, which is ideal for the purpose.

Two men are continuously engaged in the collection of refuse, and the other man works at the Tip keeping it tidy and level.

There is a fortnightly collection to the ten most populated parishes and the rest receive collections every four weeks. Several requests have been received from Parish Councillors for an increase in the frequency of collections, but with the present staff no increase is possible.

The provision of a suitably constructed dustbin, with a tight fitting lid and handles, to all properties, would materially assist in the collection of house refuse. At the moment there are numerous types of containers in use, and it is no uncommon thing to find anything up to six buckets or similar articles to empty at one cottage.

A dustbin would not only assist collection, but would be a great help against the fly problem, especially in the summer.

## SALVAGE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The Order requiring local Authorities to collect waste paper and rags was withdrawn during the year. This resulted in a drop in the price obtainable for baled waste paper, from 6/4½d. to 2/6d. per cwt. No doubt with the release of more paper for industry, there is more available for waste and therefore a fall in price is unavoidable.

Though the value has decreased it is still considered that the separation of salvage from refuse is desirable, and constitutes some return for the service.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the salvage sold for the years 1948 and 1949.

	1948			1949									
	WEIGHT			VALUE				WEIGHT			VALUE		
	T.	C.	Q.	£	S.	D.		T.	C.	Q.	£	S.	D.
Paper ...	41	17	1	266	2	2		40	19	0	215	18	5
Rags ...	1	13	1	38	11	1		1	17	3	39	12	9
Scrap Iron	12	16	2	26	7	0		6	13	1	14	4	6
Bottles ...	340	doz.		21	8	4		—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—			352	8	7		—	—	—	269	15	8

### RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

The control methods recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are closely followed by the Rodent Operator under the Sanitary Inspector's supervision.

This operator is shared with the Borough of Marlborough and Pewsey Rural District Council, and this joint arrangement has worked well in the past.

There are no major infestations in this district. The Council's Refuse Tip is regularly treated every two months, thus preventing any major infestation.

### FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Periodical inspections are made to various factories in the district. Special attention being paid to ventilation of the premises and adequate sanitary accommodation being provided.

There are no large factories in the area, the largest being the Lime Works at Ogbourne St. George.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### Milk Supplies

Since the coming into force of the Milk and Dairies Act, 1944 in October, 1949, the responsibility of the local authority, with regard to milk production, has been transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries. The Council are still responsible, however, for the general supervision of (retail) milk distribution once it has left the producers' premises.

This entails visits to dairies other than farm dairies, and the supervision of the various forms of milk transport, which in some cases could be improved.

There are nine individual registrations under the various milk regulations.

#### Bakehouses

There are 17 Bakehouses in the Council's area, situated in the following parishes:

Aldbourne	...	...	5	Ham	...	...	...	1
Avebury	...	...	1	Ogbourne St. Andrew	...	...	1	
Broad Hinton	...	...	1	Ramsbury	...	...	2	
Chilton Foliat	...	...	1	Shalbourne	...	...	2	
Grafton	...	...	1	West Overton	...	...	1	
Great Bedwyn	...	...	1					

Regular visits are made to these Bakehouses and where necessary informal notices are served on the occupiers calling for them to comply with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1936.

Number of inspections of Bakehouses : 38.

### **Ice Cream Premises**

There are fifteen premises which retail ice cream in this district. All this ice cream is manufactured outside the area and sold from refrigerators, chiefly in a pre-packed state.

The number of retailers registered is gradually rising.

### **Other Foods**

The following foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption :

FOOD	POUNDS	CONDITION
Beef ...	27 ...	... Bone Taint
Beef ...	22 ...	... Bone Taint
Liquid Eggs ...	36 ...	... Decomposed
Bacon ...	6 ...	... Decomposed
Bacon ...	9 ...	... Decomposed
Cheese ...	12 ...	... Moulds
Tinned Foods (Various) ...	12 ...	... Blown and Pierced

No Slaughterhouses have been operating in this district since 1939 and slaughtering is now centralised in Government controlled Slaughterhouses.

### **SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR 1949**

Nuisances, including complaints	...	...	...	271
Housing Inspections	...	...	...	92
Milk and Dairies. Premises	...	...	...	65
Food Premises	...	...	...	52
Bakehouse Inspections	...	...	...	38
Butcher's Shop Inspections	...	...	...	18
Refuse Collection and Salvage	...	...	...	38
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	8
Inspection of New Buildings	...	...	...	375
Inspection of New Drainage	...	...	...	181
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	20
Factory Inspections	...	...	...	26
Water Analysis and Sampling	...	...	...	75
Petroleum Inspections	...	...	...	4
Council House Enquiries	...	...	...	94
Ramsbury Drainage	...	...	...	38
Unclassified	...	...	...	98
		TOTAL	1493	





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